

## The World.

ESTABLISHED BY JOSEPH PULITZER.  
Published Daily Except Sunday by The Press Publishing Company, Nos. 53 to 55 Park Row, New York.  
RATAP PULITZER, President, 53 Park Row.  
J. AUGUS SHAW, Treasurer, 53 Park Row.  
JOSEPH PULITZER, Jr., Secretary, 53 Park Row.

Entered at the Post-Office at New York as Second-Class Matter.  
Subscription Rates to The Evening World for England and the Continent and  
World for the United States All Countries in the International  
and Canada. Postal Union.  
One Year.....\$5.00 One Year.....\$5.75  
One Month......50 One Month......55

VOLUME 53.....NO. 18,559

## COULD IT BE?

"Last night I took a taxi from Ninety-second street and Broadway to the Waldorf."  
"The clock showed \$2.10."  
"An hour later my wife took a taxi from our apartment house, Ninety-second street and Broadway, to the Waldorf."  
"Charges, \$1.70!"  
"Coming home together we took a taxi, evidently of a different company, from the Waldorf to Ninety-second street and Broadway."  
"Charges, \$1.40!"

Extract from a letter to The Evening World.  
"Will you please explain for the benefit of the public just how you figure the 45 per cent. profit (on taxi cab operation) claimed by Mr. Bird at last Friday's hearing before the Special Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen."

Extract from a letter to The Evening World from the president of a taxicab company.

The Evening World has never been the confidant of taxicab companies. It cannot explain all their ways.

"For the benefit of the public," however, The Evening World suggests that there may be some mysterious connection between the facts and figures of the first letter and that little estimate of somebody's profit percentage mentioned in the second.

## LEGS AND THEIR RIGHTS.

SOME foolish talk has been heard of late against crossing one's legs in trolley cars, subway trains and like places. The reason given is that the projecting foot is in the way and soils dresses and trousers of people passing in front.

Here is a needless stab at an innocent and necessary physical comfort.

In the first place anybody can and most people do cross their knees in such a way that the hanging foot does not project an inch beyond a vertical line drawn from the toe of the foot resting on the floor. Nobody will be inconvenienced by this position except people—of whom there are too many—who never look to see whether they are treading unnecessarily close to other people's toes.

In the second place, crossing the legs is one of the most natural and needful ways of resting the back and thighs. Are tired people on their way home to be required to sit as if at school or on exhibition?

Finally, most men sitting with crossed legs instinctively draw in the swinging foot when any one approaches. The man who doesn't would be pretty sure to get in somebody's way, whether he crossed his knees or not.

Why embitter life further by making everybody stiff-legged?

## THE CITY OF JEST.

SERIOUS-MINDED FRENCHMEN—of whom there are a few—are crying shame to the Parisians who cannot be induced to take anything seriously—even the appalling drop in the French birthrate.

Here is a most grave state of things, say the thoughtful—\$5,000 less population in France than a year ago, and yet the fact does not arouse half as much interest as the latest Russian dancer or a quarrel in a cafe!

"France is being depopulated! France is wasting away! France is dying!"

And the gay boulevard folk shrug their shoulders and say, "Well, what do you expect us to do about it?"

In fact the philosophers lament that no circle in Paris can talk about the birth rate for five minutes before everybody is cracking jokes or holding his sides.

Even a distinguished man of affairs, on hearing that the deficit for 1911 amounted to \$5,000, merely remarked:

"Curious! The fewer inhabitants there are in France the more crowded the buses get!"

THANKS to John Wansmaker, who was held up in Europe by the stokers' strike on the France, there is going to be a real special flyer to Chicago anyway, and somebody may find himself sorry he didn't plan to be Section I.

LITTLE GIRLS who go and get lost just to make a stir and frighten the family to death are, when found, soundly spanked and pointedly ignored for a while. As for stage ladies who disappear, leaving nothing behind but traces of despondency and the bother of dragging the lake, only to turn up merry and bright on a joy ride just when everybody is most upset—well, they can at least be neglected for a little!

## Letters From the People

At 28 East 20th St., N. Y. City.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

Where was Theodore Roosevelt born?

EUREKA.

To the Superintendent, Cooper Union.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

Where can I apply to find out about the Cooper Institute carpentering classes?

The Puller Lane Nonsense.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

A reader complains of pulley lines across the airshaft of a flat house, from window to window. I would advise him to notify the Board of Health of the nuisance. I have had the same trouble.

Music in the Parks.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

I take this means to congratulate you on your article which refers to the musical events given in Central Park. My all kinds of music you are to be congratulated. Another injustice inflicted on the public is the quantity

of music in parks which are in the congested parts of the city where the working poor congregate. The city with its large expenditures annually could easily grant us more music there.

Red Locomotive Smokestacks.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

When I was a boy we used to go down to the Boston and Albany station to see the trains come in and we used to make penny bets on the color of the next engine's smokestack. For some were red and some were black. I told this to a railroad man the other day and he said:

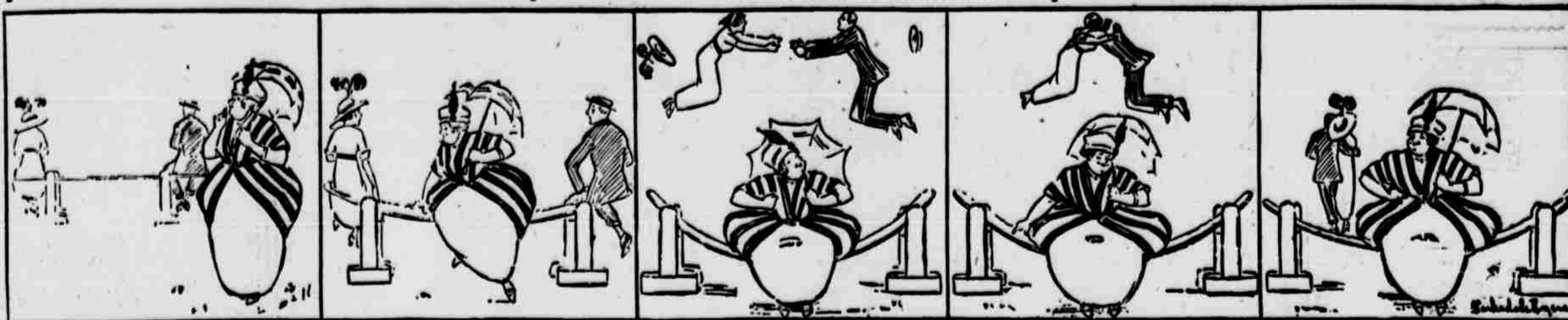
"There never were any locomotives with red smokestacks." Now I don't think my memory is failing, as I am still under forty. So I wish old readers would tell me if any of them remember seeing locomotives with red smokestacks. I also want to remember (which my railroad friend denied) seeing engines with the names of celebrated men painted on them.

POGGER.

## A SUMMER IDYL; or, the Matchmaking Ma-Ma

(Copyright, 1912, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World).)

By Barksdale Rogers



"Something must be done to break the awful silence!"

An idea suddenly comes to her.

She will bring her weighty presence to bear—

And help Fate to decide it—

In the way it was intended to be!

## Oh, You Ophelia! (Copyright, 1912, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World).) By Dwigg



## Reflections of a Bachelor Girl

(Copyright, 1912, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World).)

SOMETIMES a man will go so far as to tell the truth if nothing else will convince a woman of his sincerity.

It hurts a husband worse to be cut with silence than to be mangled with arguments.

After a few weeks in the country the summer girl begins to wonder what's the use of being in a world full of red ants, beetles, cockroaches, canned goods and intelligible men.

Yes, Geraldine, the lower the gown the higher the price; but it's no use trying to explain to your husband why he has to pay ten or twenty dollars more just for the hole in the neck.

The female of the species may be more deadly than the male, but not more deadly than the male who sits on the beach under a glowing moon from 8 to 10 and talks about himself.

Nothing on earth causes a woman such astonishment, indignation and envy as her husband's ability to turn over and go to sleep right in the middle of an exciting quarrel.

No, Clarice, there is nothing the matter with the "sweet old-fashioned" woman. Indeed, there is only one person in the world more alarming; and that is the "sweet new-fashioned woman"—but she's as much of an improvement over the antique model as the Lusitania over the Fulton steamboat.

There are almost no "men of letters" nowadays; they are all men of post-cards and telephone calls.

An old bachelor is just a collection of remnants—remnants of teeth, remnants of hair, remnants of illusions and stray scraps of emotion.

## Epoch Makers IN MEDICINE

By J. A. Hask, M. D.

(Copyright, 1912, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World).)

Anthony Van Leeuwenhoek, Who Perfected the Microscope

The history of the advancement of man, and showed in what way they differed from the same cells in the lower animals. He also studied and described exactly the structure of human teeth and of the human muscle. In a like manner he showed the exact structure of the lens which exists in the human eye.

He studied the life of minute insects (the flea, for example), and showed how it develops from the egg to the larva, from the larva to the pupa, and finally to the mature insect. Before his day, even scientists entertained the idea that fleas could develop from the sand in which they were observed to exist. He wrote numerous papers on scientific subjects, which were published in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London and in his memoirs to the Academy of Sciences in Paris.

So it was also with Leeuwenhoek. He was not a physician at all. He was a maker of microscopes. But he perfected the instrument to such an extent that by means of it the science of medicine began to make great strides, and discoveries were made which could never have occurred in the absence of the microscope.

The great English physician, William Harvey, discovered about this time the circulation of the blood, but he could not explain just how this fluid current in the blood vessels made its way from the arteries to the veins. By means of the new microscope the Italian anatomist Malpighi showed how this occurred through the system of capillaries that connects the arteries with the veins. Leeuwenhoek himself confirmed this discovery made by Malpighi.

Following his improvement in the microscope, Leeuwenhoek began to devote himself to the study of the minute structures of the human body. In the year 1674 he described minutely the form and structure of the red blood cells of every body.

Still, what I like about the country, especially a fashionable, summer cottage colony like Friendlyville, I. I., is that you DO know who your neighbors are! I never could stand living in a congested district in an apartment house. Now, do you know who the people may be that live on the same floor with you?

Mrs. Jarr was going to say she did know, but Mrs. Gabb arose and said, "You won't mind my running away. Really, it is so noisy here in this crowded street one can't hear one's self think!"

"I'm going to Gabb's and get a drink!" said Mrs. Jarr firmly, when the visitor was gone.

"Take one for me," said Mrs. Jarr. "I don't blame you."

## The Jarr Family

The Jarrs Get First Hand Evidence As to the Way the Other Half Live.

Copyright, 1912, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World).

The Japanese Girl

Her Daily Life, Amusements, Work and Ambitions

By Mock Joya

Mock Joya is a Japanese university man and writer who is taking a practical course in American journalism. In these articles for The Evening World he tells the story of the Japanese girl and points out the startling differences between herself and her American sister.

I.—Education of Japanese Girls.

ALL education and training of Japanese girls are outlined and planned with the aim to make them good wives and wise mothers. Even the Woman's University of Tokio, where the highest sciences and classics are taught, proclaims its object to make young girls "Good wives and Wise mothers."

And although the introduction of the Western civilization and ideas greatly widened the sphere of woman's life, the place of the Japanese woman is still in the home.

From the time the girls go to elementary schools, they are trained in every branch of the science and art of home-making and household duties. Studies of higher science and learning of scholarly knowledge are regarded as secondary in the education of the Japanese girl. After they have been taught in elementary arithmetic, literature, geography, history and other courses of the primary school, their sole attention is directed towards sewing, cooking, music, etiquette and domestic science.

Sewing and cooking are their main studies, and as much as ten hours a week is spent in school for the teaching of sewing and cutting. And after the school hours their mothers give daughters cooking lessons and more sewing practice. By the time they are ten years old they are able to make all their clothes and cook meals for their families.

The home education with their mothers as their teachers figures more in making girls' education than the school training. All girls are ordered to help their mothers in cooking, sewing and even in washing and cleaning

## The Jarrs Get First Hand Evidence As to the Way the Other Half Live.

Copyright, 1912, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World).

The Japanese Girl

Her Daily Life, Amusements, Work and Ambitions

By Mock Joya

Mock Joya is a Japanese university man and writer who is taking a practical course in American journalism. In these articles for The Evening World he tells the story of the Japanese girl and points out the startling differences between herself and her American sister.

I.—Education of Japanese Girls.

ALL education and training of Japanese girls are outlined and planned with the aim to make them good wives and wise mothers. Even the Woman's University of Tokio, where the highest sciences and classics are taught, proclaims its object to make young girls "Good wives and Wise mothers."

And although the introduction of the Western civilization and ideas greatly widened the sphere of woman's life, the place of the Japanese woman is still in the home.

From the time the girls go to elementary schools, they are trained in every branch of the science and art of home-making and household duties. Studies of higher science and learning of scholarly knowledge are regarded as secondary in the education of the Japanese girl. After they have been taught in elementary arithmetic, literature, geography, history and other courses of the primary school, their sole attention is directed towards sewing, cooking, music, etiquette and domestic science.

Sewing and cooking are their main studies, and as much as ten hours a week is spent in school for the teaching of sewing and cutting. And after the school hours their mothers give daughters cooking lessons and more sewing practice. By the time they are ten years old they are able to make all their clothes and cook meals for their families.

The home education with their mothers as their teachers figures more in making girls' education than the school training. All girls are ordered to help their mothers in cooking, sewing and even in washing and cleaning

of the house, and any girl under any circumstances is not allowed to escape from the task of helping her mother in household duties.

In school they are taught whatever necessary for a fair education of woman and outside of the school they are taught the arts of music, dancing, poetry and flower arrangement—arts which are indispensable in making good Japanese wives.

After the primary school which every girl is compelled by law to attend, some go to high schools and a few to colleges, but the education of high schools and colleges is not necessary for the Japanese girl. In case of the girls of the middle class, they serve years as apprentices in their homes after they graduate from primary schools. These girls take charge of the household and help their mothers, do everything around the house, from sweeping, dusting, watering the garden to the arrangement of flowers in guests' rooms and making the social calls for their mothers.

A girl's one day is a busy one, as her hours at school are much longer than that of the American girl, and besides learning all lessons at school, she is compelled by custom and her mother to study at her home the hard task of running a house. And her education is not complete if she can not do everything her mother is doing in the house in fulfilling her social duties.

However well a Japanese girl may be learned in higher sciences and classics, she is not considered as a good and refined girl unless she can cook and sew as good as any other girl. The Japanese girls are trained and coached to become good wives and wise mothers and most of them succeed in their attempt. And the diplomas of the highest colleges and degrees have less value to Japanese girls than their reputation

## Picked Up Here and There.

An instrument has been invented by German electricians for measuring accurately the voltage of high tension currents up to 150,000 volts.

Wines of the daret and moselle types of good quality can be produced in New Zealand at the rate of five hundred to seven hundred gallons an acre.

British Honduras wants cheaper mail, and at a big mass meeting in Belize the other day the Government was asked not to make contracts with steamship companies, but to provide that ships carrying mails or bringing one thousand pounds of bananas should be exempt from the payment of high dues.

The doll industry in Germany is now commencing to make the "character doll" in restricted numbers. The model is made by an artist, and the moulds are then copied from this model. The painting of these dolls is done with special care, and, consequently, their price is considerably higher than that of the common type of doll.